



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Nashville Warbler, June 7 (5).
 Tennessee Warbler, June 1 (3).
 Northern Parula Warbler, June 18 (3).
 Cape May Warbler, June 3 (3—2 males, 1 female).
 Yellow Warbler, June 13 (1).
 Myrtle Warbler, May 18 (1).
 Black-throated Blue Warbler, May 31 (1).
 Magnolia Warbler, May 27 (3).
 Bay-breasted Warbler, June 5 (1 male).
 Black-poll Warbler, May 27 (1).
 Blackburnian Warbler, May 31 (1 male).
 Black-throated Green Warbler, June 5 (2).
 Yellow Palm Warbler, May 18 (2).
 Ovenbird, May 31 (3).
 Wilson's Warbler, June 10 (6).
 Canadian Warbler, June 11 (1 female).
 Redstart, June 3 (1).
 Red-breasted Nuthatch, May 31 (2).
 Olive-backed Thrush, May 18 (1).
 Hermit Thrush, May 18 (1).
 Robin, about May 4.



WINTER BIRDS OF EAST GOOSE CREEK, FLORIDA.

BY R. W. WILLIAMS.

FROM November 16 to 24, 1917, I was a guest at the hospitable house of my friend, George E. Lewis of Tallahassee, Florida, at East Goose Creek, Wakulla County, in that State. We were there for a few days' duck hunt and to enjoy the pleasures and recreations of the sea coast. I took advantage of the opportunity to make some observations on the birds there as well as in the woodlands, prairies, and occasional small fields within two miles.

East Goose Creek is the designation of a small portion of the shore and salt marsh of a quiet bit of more or less land-locked and

shallow water of the Gulf of Mexico, lying immediately east of Goose Creek and about eight miles west of the St. Marks Light House and twenty-five miles southwest of Tallahassee. There are not more than seven houses at the place, all temporary lodgings for a few persons who go there intermittently to hunt or fish. The family of Lieut. Ludlow Griscom owns one of these houses. The place is the base for the operations of a few mullet fishermen who sell their catches largely to persons from southern Georgia and sections of Florida accessible thereto, who, in turn, go there in wagons from time to time in the fall and winter, to lay in a supply of fish for personal use.

Goose Creek is a narrow neck of shallow water cutting into the land for a distance of about two miles, in which are numerous oyster beds, mud flats, and small bulrush-covered islets, all exposed at low tide, thereby furnishing capital feeding grounds for Ducks, Shore-birds, Herons, and Gulls. On each side of the Creek vast marshes, thickly covered by bulrushes, extend for goodly distances to the heavily timbered lands and more or less sterile prairies of the region. Along the sandy shore in front of East Goose Creek there is a narrow ridge of slight elevation upon which there were growing a few scraggly bushes, never more than eight feet high, of *Ilex vomitoria*, *Iva frutescens*, and *Lycium carolinianum*, the last bearing a delicate, pretty little blue flower during my visit. In these bushes I found a few Ruby-crowned Kinglets, a Blue-headed Vireo, and numbers of Palm Warblers. The bulrush marshes were ornithologically characterized by Scott's Seaside and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows, Prairie Marsh Wrens, and Florida Clapper Rails, of which there were goodly numbers. The Sparrows and Wrens kept themselves well hidden down in the dense rushes and rarely appeared to view except when startled by my unexpected approach or to answer my squeaking call. The Rails were seldom seen; indeed, I saw only two; but their loud cries were heard on every side toward dark and at early morning. From their abundance and the unwariness of the two individuals seen, I am pleased to believe that these birds are not in much requisition for sport or food at East Goose Creek.

Just off the road, in what I call the prairie, about half a mile back toward the woodlands, is a small, shallow, muddy pond,

surrounded by bulrushes and rank weeds. I passed this pond nearly every day and always saw a trio of stately and imperturbable Greater Yellow-legs standing close together in or near its center. Passing further back, the pine, scrub palmetto, and grassy area is reached. Here the Yellow Palm and Myrtle Warblers were abundant, and Phœbes, White-eyed Towhees, Maryland Yellow-throats, Pine Warblers, Mockingbirds, Cardinals, Loggerhead Shrikes, and Brown-headed Nuthatches were fairly represented. This area passed, we reach the vast and magnificent hammock lands supporting giant pines, magnolias, hickories, cedars, sweet gums, live and white oaks, and an occasional cluster of immense cypresses, everywhere interspersed with handsome, graceful cabbage palmettos which often attain a height of at least twenty-five feet. Underbrush is nowhere so dense as to impede progress or observation to any serious extent. This hammock was alive with birds. I could almost imagine that all the Ruby-crowned Kinglets in America had congregated in those woods. Brown Creepers were uncommonly numerous, and Hermit Thrushes were abundant. Downy and Red-bellied Woodpeckers were quite common, and I had the great satisfaction of seeing and listening to the imperious notes of no less than half a dozen majestic Pileated Woodpeckers. Nestled down in the very bosom of this hammock, I ran across a small, grassy pond, completely surrounded and hidden from view by a dense fringe of tall saw grass growing in the black mud out to the very water's edge. My companion that day was Miss Alice Corry of Quincy, Florida, a charming and enthusiastic young lady, who had gone out with me to learn what she might about the birds of the region. We felt sure that a few Wild Ducks must be feeding in this pond, but the problem was how to find it out without flushing them before we could come into range for a shot. We cautiously entered the saw grass, but quickly discovered that if we would reach the edge of the water we must suffer laceration of our hands and the discomfort of wet, muddy shoes and clothing. Nevertheless, we persisted, and upon reaching an open view of the pond I saw, well within gun range, a female Wood Duck energetically feeding in some open water between two grassy plots. The bird took no alarm at our presence and continued its quest for food. As this species is not now very

abundant and also is protected for a term of years by the Federal Migratory Bird Law, I had no purpose to shoot it. I still felt that other ducks must be somewhere on the pond, but our unusually loud conversation failed to stir them. We made our way back to dry land and walked around to another side of the pond. By this time our hands were actually dripping blood from the numerous and in some instances deep, cuts inflicted by the saw grass. We decided that my companion should fire her gun and I would be ready for any legitimate game that might flush in consequence. At the explosion, a large flock of ducks rose, out of which I knocked down two, but recovered only one — a male Pintail. On another occasion I killed a Green-winged Teal out of a flock of ducks, including some Mallards, flushed from this pond, the vicinity of which, I may add, was a favorite resort for several species of the smaller birds. Here, early in the mornings, I found Brown Thrashers, White-throated Sparrows, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Maryland Yellow-throats, and Orange-crowned Warblers, quite abundant. I was informed that Wild Turkeys are occasionally met with in these woods. George Lewis killed one there in November, 1916.

For a general pleasure outing, weather conditions during my stay at East Goose Creek could hardly have been improved. We slept on the porch most comfortably, despite the chill of the night atmosphere. Each day was ushered in by the raucous voices of hundreds of Florida and Fish Crows which passed in a steady stream just beyond land in front of our house. They were always headed in the same direction,—toward their feeding grounds somewhere to the westward of Goose Creek. They returned pretty consistently over the same route toward dark every evening. I did not have an opportunity to follow them to their roost which, apparently, is not many miles east of Goose Creek. Without much doubt, this is the St. Marks roost referred to by Mr. Kalmbach in his article entitled "Winter Crow Roosts" in the 'Yearbook' of the Department of Agriculture for 1915, page 92.

Large flocks of Canada Geese were always in sight or hearing. They were feeding out in the bay around the grassy islands a mile or two from the mainland.

Among the ducks at Goose Creek I was surprised to note the

great preponderance of Mallards and Pintails. The quacking of the former was heard at all times of day as they fed, out of gun range, in the Creek, or rested in the open water out in front of the main shore. One afternoon, at low tide, we discovered a large flock of Mallards and Pintails, with a few individuals of other species, feeding on a mud flat in the Creek, but they took wing before we could arrive within gun range.

Great Blue Herons were fairly numerous all along the shores at both high and low tide. Least and Red-backed Sandpipers were not uncommon and fed together in small flocks along the beach and on the mud flats and oyster beds. Ospreys and Marsh Hawks were constantly beating to and fro, the former over the waters and the latter over the marshes and prairies. Like George Cavenish Taylor (*Ibis*, IV, 135), I observed that the Ospreys while flying with fish in their talons invariably hold them in a position parallel with the birds' bodies and with the fish's head always foremost.

I was delighted one day to see two Snowy Egrets feeding at a small, isolated pond, situated on the edge of one of the prairies and at the commencement of a rather heavily timbered area. Not only the woods and prairies, but also the salt marshes, oyster beds, mud flats, and shores were infested by "razor-backs," — a local name for the semi-wild hogs that roam at large in many portions of Florida. They are essentially omnivorous and I can well imagine that the ground-nesting species of birds in that region have somewhat of a struggle to perpetuate their kind. My observations of the birds at East Goose Creek were conducted without special or systematic effort, as I had gone there primarily for other purposes. Nevertheless, I recorded ninety species during my brief visit, a list of which concludes this paper.

Goose Creek has already made its début in ornithological literature. Lieut. Ludlow Griscom published a nominal list of 95 species seen there by him in December, 1915. (Sixteenth Christmas Bird Census, *Bird-Lore*, XVIII, 31). Of these, 85 were seen on the 29th and 10 on two other days. His estimate of the total number of individuals of the 85 species seen on the 29th was 7,085. In his list are 21 species which I did not see, namely, Pied-billed Grebe, Loon, Laughing Gull, Royal Tern, Florida Cormorant,

Ring-necked Duck, Baldpate, Shoveller, Redhead, Bufflehead, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling, Turnstone, Florida Barred Owl, Goldfinch, Savannah Sparrow, Louisiana Seaside Sparrow, Towhee, Winter Wren, Short-billed Marsh Wren and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. My list includes 16 species which he did not see. Perhaps he did not visit the woodlands and fields covered by me, which would account for the absence from his list of most of these 16. It is likely, also, that had I prosecuted my explorations as thoroughly and as systematically as he did his, I would have accounted for a number of species in his list which are absent from mine. Our combined lists show 111 species recorded at East Goose Creek and in the immediate vicinity in the months of November and December alone. With the summer residents and spring and fall migrants added to this number, it is apparent that East Goose Creek is something of an ornithological field.

LIST OF SPECIES.

1. **Colymbus auritus.** HORNE GREBE.—Several seen on the main waters of the bay and on the Creek. They exhibited very little fear of us. Two were mistaken for ducks and shot by one of our party.

2. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—Several seen daily around the main waters of the bay and over the Creek.

3. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL.—A few seen from time to time around the main waters of the bay.

4. **Pelecanus occidentalis.** BROWN PELICAN.—Two were seen one day flying together over the Creek.

5. **Mergus serrator.** RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—One was killed by Mr. Robert Gamble in the Creek.

6. **Lophodytes cucullatus.** HOODED MERGANSER.—We picked up a wounded bird of this species on the shore of a small island in the Creek.

7. **Anas platyrhynchos.** MALLARD.—Common on all the waters we visited. This and the Pintail were the predominant ducks at and around Goose Creek. We also found them in a fresh water pond, back in the hammock lands. They mingled freely with other species of ducks, especially the Pintails.

8. **Anas rubripes.** BLACK DUCK.—Fairly abundant and found in flocks with the other species of ducks.

9. **Chaulelasmus streperus.** GADWELL.—One of Mr. Gamble's day's bags contained two of this species, killed in the Creek.

10. **Nettion carolinense.** GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—I procured one

out of a flock of Mallards and Pintails flushed from a fresh water pond back in the hammock lands.

11. ***Dafla acuta***. PINTAIL.—Common on all the waters we visited. This and the Mallard were the predominant ducks at and around Goose Creek. We also found them in a fresh water pond back in the hammock lands. They mingled freely with other species of ducks, especially the Mallards.

12. ***Aix sponsa***. WOOD DUCK.—I saw a female feeding in a fresh water pond back in the hammock lands.

13. ***Marila affinis***. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—One of Mr. Gamble's day's bags exhibited to me contained two of this species, killed on the Creek.

14. ***Branta canadensis canadensis***. CANADA GOOSE.—On two or three occasions I saw a flock containing at least 250 individuals, and daily saw flocks of lesser size. They were quite wild and wary, but their honking was heard at all hours of the day. They frequented the open waters of the bay and the edges of the large marshes about two miles in front of East Goose Creek. We did not succeed in procuring a single specimen.

15. ***Ardea herodias herodias***. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Fairly numerous at all times, feeding on the shores and in the shallow waters of the bay and the Creek.

16. ***Egretta candidissima candidissima***. SNOWY EGRET.—On the morning of November 22, I saw two of these dainty birds standing close together on the muddy shore of a small, isolated pond in one of the prairie areas about three-quarters of a mile back of East Goose Creek.

17. ***Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis***. LOUISIANA HERON.—Two were seen one morning feeding in the shallow water, at low tide, on a mud flat in the Creek.

18. ***Florida cærulea***. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—On several occasions I saw one or two feeding, at low tide, in the shallow water off the main beach.

19. ***Rallus crepitans scotti***. FLORIDA CLAPPER RAIL.—Fairly abundant in the bulrush marsh between the Creek and the road. They were very noisy near and just after nightfall and in the early morning. Although I explored a large section of the marsh I succeeded in flushing only one, and that close to the Gamble house within a few yards of the road leading to the East Goose Creek beach. Only one other bird was actually seen. It was feeding just before dark in a small open plot between the edge of the bulrushes and the beach. Mrs. Lewis called me from the house to see it. The specimen was collected.

20. ***Gallinago delicata***. WILSON'S SNIPE.—On several occasions I flushed one or two in the bulrush marsh between the Creek and the road.

21. ***Pisobia minutilla***. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Quite abundant on the main beach and on the oyster beds, mud flats, and shores of the Creek, at low tide, where they mingled freely with Red-backed Sandpipers and Killdeer. They were so indifferent to us that I concluded they had not recently been shot at. A few were flushed on several occasions from small, barren spaces in the bulrush marsh.

22. ***Pelidna alpina sakhalina***. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.— Fairly numerous wherever the Least Sandpipers occurred, as above stated. They, too, showed little fear of us, and when one day a Least Sandpiper was unintentionally wounded by a shot from my gun, and fluttered for some moments in the spot where shot, two Red-backed Sandpipers, moved by commiseration for a companion in distress or by some other very strong impulse, flew to the spot and hovered around the sandpiper with half extended wings for some seconds.

23. ***Totanus melanoleucus***. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.— Only three were seen. These I found practically every day of my visit, feeding in a small, shallow, muddy pond just off the road leading to East Goose Creek through one of the prairie areas about half a mile back. Whenever I saw them they were standing abreast, erect, motionless, and apparently regarding us with some degree of doubt as to whether we were hostile or not.

24. ***Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus***. WESTERN WILLET.— I did not attempt to collect a specimen, but there is little doubt that those I saw, about four in number, flying over the main beach, were of the western form, as the eastern bird winters extralimittally.

25. ***Squatarola squatarola***. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.— Only one was seen, flying over the main beach.

26. ***Oxyechus vociferus***. KILLDEER.— Fairly abundant about all the waters visited except the saw grass pond in the hammock, where conditions were not suitable for them. They mingled freely with the other shore birds on the beach, mud flats, and oyster beds.

27. ***Ægialitis semipalmata***. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.— Only one was seen, feeding on a mud flat in the Creek with Least and Red-backed Sandpipers.

28. ***Zenaidura macroura carolinensis***. MOURNING DOVE.— Several seen from time to time feeding on the damp, sandy spaces in the bulrush marsh between the main beach and our house.

29. ***Cathartes aura septentrionalis***. TURKEY VULTURE.— Fairly common around the Creek, bulrush marshes, and in the back country.

30. ***Catharista urubu***. BLACK VULTURE.— Only two seen, back near the heavily timbered areas. This species occurs much less abundantly in the maritime sections than the preceding.

31. ***Circus hudsonius***. MARSH HAWK.— Fairly common over the bulrush marshes and prairies.

32. ***Accipiter velox***. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.— One was seen to dash into the cluster of water oaks and cedars near the Gamble house.

33. ***Accipiter cooperi***. COOPER'S HAWK.— Two were seen flying over the marsh in front of our house.

34. ***Buteo borealis borealis***. RED-TAILED HAWK.— One was seen to enter a heavy woodland from an old field about two miles back of East Goose Creek, and the dead body of another was lying in front of the house of our laundress near the same place.

35. ***Buteo lineatus alleni***. FLORIDA RED-SHOULDERED. HAWK.—

Several were seen back in the prairies and in the immediate vicinity of the woodlands.

36. **Buteo platypterus**. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—One seen flying over an old field about two miles back of East Goose Creek.

37. **Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus**. BALD EAGLE.—Several seen, from time to time, in both adult and immature plumages, flying over the Creek and adjacent marsh.

38. **Falco columbarius columbarius**. PIGEON HAWK.—One seen flying within three or four feet of the ground between ordinary high water mark and the sandy ridge along the main beach in front of East Goose Creek.

39. **Falco sparverius sparverius**. SPARROW HAWK.—Fairly abundant. Usually seen circling over or flying across the bulrush marsh between the Creek and the road.

40. **Pandion haliaetus carolinensis**. OSPREY.—Fairly common. Seen daily over all the waters of the bay and Creek, occasionally with fish in their talons. They seemed unafraid of us and on several occasions flew directly over us, although we were in plain sight of the birds for some moments before they reached us.

41. **Bubo virginianus virginianus**. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Shortly after daybreak one morning, I heard the notes of one from a heavy woodland on the western side of the Creek.

42. **Ceryle alcyon alcyon**. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Fairly common around all the salt water sections visited.

43. **Dryobates pubescens pubescens**. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Quite common in the hammocks and other wooded areas within two miles of East Goose Creek.

44. **Dryobates borealis**. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.—One seen, in a pine grove about two miles back of East Goose Creek.

45. **Sphyrapicus varius varius**. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Three seen, in the hammocks about a mile and a half back of East Goose Creek.

46. **Phloeotomus pileatus pileatus**. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—I had the rare pleasure of seeing six of these birds, — a handsome race, once numerous but now almost in the shadow of extinction over a large area of its normal range. They were at all times noisy, as is usual with the species. Each bird exhibited a spirit of restlessness and excitement which seemed quite apart from any anxiety over our presence in their haunts. All were seen in the magnificent hammocks within two miles of East Goose Creek.

47. **Centurus carolinus**. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Quite abundant in the hammock lands, where they were somewhat noisy. On several occasions, as I stood in one of these fine hammocks, I listened to a medley of notes of Downy, Pileated, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers and Flickers. It was no mean treat, I can avouch.

48. **Colaptes auratus auratus**. FLICKER.—Not uncommon in the

hammocks where I found other woodpeckers. It is possible, if not probable, that some of these birds were of the northern form (*luteus*). Indeed, it is possible that they all were such; but as I took no specimens for examination, I have listed the resident form.

49. **Sayornis phoebe.** PHOEBE.—I was surprised to find these birds so abundant. They were usually in brushy and weedy areas sparsely dotted with medium sized pines.

50. **Cyanocitta cristata florincola.** FLORIDA BLUE JAY.—Met with in all the timbered areas visited, and on several occasions one was seen in the pines close to our house.

51. **Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus.** FLORIDA CROW.—The crows of the East Goose Creek region, including the Fish Crows, had amalgamated for the winter, with feeding grounds somewhere west of the Creek. I saw them wending their way to these grounds, every morning, in a steady stream and returning over the same general route, to their roost east of the Creek, every evening. I did not find them to any appreciable extent beyond this beaten path. A stray one was now and then seen feeding on an oyster bed in the Creek.

52. **Corvus ossifragus.** FISH CROW.—The above note on the Florida Crow is applicable alike to this species, with this addition, that the Fish Crows seemed to be more numerous.

53. **Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus.** FLORIDA RED-WINGED BLACK-BIRD.—Numerous, in flocks around the bulrush marshes.

54. **Sturnella magna argutula.** SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.—Fairly common in the prairies and brushy pine areas, and not infrequently flushed in the bulrush marshes.

55. **Quiscalus quiscula aglæus.** FLORIDA GRACKLE.—These were seen in flocks several times, flying low over the Creek and adjacent marshes.

56. **Megaquiscalus major major.** BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.—Common, in the bulrush marshes and on the oyster beds and mud flats in the Creek. They were quite noisy at all times.

57. **Poecetes gramineus gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.—Quite abundant in an old corn field about two miles back of East Goose Creek.

58. **Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni.** NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.—A specimen taken was identified by Mr. Oberholser as of this race. They were quite common in the marsh between the Creek and the road.

59. **Passerherbulus maritimus peninsulæ.** SCOTT'S SEASIDE SPARROW.—Three specimens taken were identified by Mr. Oberholser as of this race. They were numerous in all the bulrush marshes of the mainland and in those about two miles out in front of East Goose Creek. They were difficult to flush and when flushed quickly disappeared again in the thick masses of bulrushes.

60. **Zonotrichia albicollis.** WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—A few were seen in the low trees and growths on the edge of the saw grass pond in the hammock about a mile and a half back of East Goose Creek. I was somewhat surprised to find them in such a heavily timbered section.

61. **Spizella passerina passerina.** CHIPPING SPARROW.— Numerous in an old corn field about two miles back of East Goose Creek.

62. **Melospiza melodia melodia.** SONG SPARROW.— A few were met with in all the sections visited, except the densely timbered areas. In the bulrush marshes they were found only on and near the edges, never in the interior sections.

63. **Melospiza georgiana.** SWAMP SPARROW.— A few were seen in the bulrushes and tall weeds around the occasional marshy places in the prairies.

64. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni.** WHITE-EYED TOWHEE.— A specimen taken in the sparsely timbered, scrub-palmetto and weedy area on the side of, and touching, the East Goose Creek road about a mile back, proved to be of this race, and I assume that most, if not all the Towhees seen and heard during my visit were such. They were fairly common. Lieut. Griscom includes the common Towhee in his list.

65. **Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis.** CARDINAL.— Fairly common in the dry land areas back of East Goose Creek.

66. **Iridoprocne bicolor.** TREE SWALLOW.— Quite abundant. They were seen at various times flying low, back and forth, over the bulrush marshes; also, at times, at a greater elevation.

67. **Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus.** LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.— Fairly common in the open areas of dry land sparsely dotted with pines and stunted live oaks. Occasionally one visited the three or four pines close to our house.

68. **Lanivireo solitarius solitarius.** BLUE-HEADED VIREO.— Only one seen. It was in the low bushes on the sandy ridge a few feet back of ordinary high water mark near the landing at East Goose Creek.

69. **Vermivora celata celata.** ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.— Fairly numerous in the hammock lands.

70. **Dendroica coronata.** MYRTLE WARBLER.— Met with in large numbers wherever there were trees.

71. **Dendroica dominica dominica.** YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.— Fairly common in the hammock lands.

72. **Dendroica vigorsii.** PINE WARBLER.— Fairly common in the hammock lands and in the pine land areas.

73. **Dendroica palmarum palmarum.** PALM WARBLER.— Common both in the pine and stunted live oak areas and in the scrubby bushes on the sandy ridge at the East Goose Creek beach.

74. **Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.** YELLOW PALM WARBLER.— Common in the pine and stunted live oak areas; usually found on and close to the ground.

75. **Geothlypis trichas ignota.** FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.— The only specimen taken was identified as one of this race. This handsome little warbler was common in the country immediately back of East Goose Creek where it frequented the damp areas grown up with rank weeds and grass. I also found it in the scrubby bushes and palmettos on the edge of the woodlands. A few were always seen in the saw grass around the pond

in one of the large hammocks. The rich yellow of its under-parts stood out in conspicuous contrast with the rich black of its head and cheeks as the bright rays of the sun enveloped it in the dark green maze of its haunts.

76. **Anthus rubescens.** PIPIT.—Quite common on the open sandy areas of the bulrush marshes adjacent to the waters of the bay and the Creek.

77. **Mimus polyglottos polyglottos.** MOCKINGBIRD.—Usually found in the open, sparsely timbered areas and in the brush on each side of the road. One was occasionally seen in the pines close to our house.

78. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER.—Abundant in the more heavily timbered areas, especially in the hammocks.

79. **Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus.** CAROLINA WREN.—Fairly abundant in the hammocks.

80. **Troglodytes aedon aedon.** HOUSE WREN.—A few were found in the brushy areas in the hammocks.

81. **Telmatodytes palustris iliacus.** PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—Marsh Wrens were very abundant in all the bulrush marshes. Only two specimens were taken. One has been identified by Dr. Oberholser as of this subspecies and the other as of his subspecies, the Louisiana Marsh Wren (*T. p. thryophilus*), but as the A. O. U. Committee has not yet admitted the latter subspecies to the Check List, thereby leaving its validity in doubt, I have not assigned it a status in this list. The Marsh Wrens were as reluctant to emerge from the reclusive depths of their haunts as were the Seaside Sparrows, and I had some difficulty in procuring the two specimens.

82. **Certhia familiaris americana.** BROWN CREEPER.—Abundant in the hammocks, where they mingled freely with Kinglets, Titmice, Chickadees, and Downy Woodpeckers.

83. **Sitta pusilla.** BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.—Several found in the open, sparsely timbered, pine land areas.

84. **Bæolophus bicolor.** TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Fairly numerous in the more heavily timbered areas, especially in the hammocks.

85. **Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis.** CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Fairly numerous in all the timbered areas, especially in the hammocks.

86. **Regulus satrapa satrapa.** GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—A few were seen, in the hammocks, but not elsewhere.

87. **Regulus calendula calendula.** RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—They were legion in the hammocks and some were found in the low bushes on the sandy ridge separating the bulrush marsh from ordinary high water mark on the beach.

88. **Hylocichla guttata pallasi.** HERMIT THRUSH.—Abundant in the hammocks, where they spend most of their time on and near the ground.

89. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius.** ROBIN.—I was surprised to find this bird so scarce. I saw it only once, when a small flock was discovered flying high near one of the hammocks.

90. **Sialia sialis sialis.** BLUEBIRD.—Quite abundant, in small flocks here and there throughout the sparsely timbered areas.